

This Year's Bachelor Crop Fine for the Summer Girl

FOUR Scions of Multi-millionaire Four Hundred Families Who Come of Age This Year—The Gould Boys the Greatest Catches of the Season—Young Belmont, Fish and Drayton Also Debutants—Seven Young Bachelors—The Wilson, Jay and Roosevelt Boys—Young Goelet, Young Havemeyer and the Lorillard Brothers—Bachelors of Official Life—The Postmaster General the Youngest and Likeliest.

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His year's summer girl will have an unusually likely bevy of eligible bachelors upon whom to try her wiles.

Among the great multi-millionaire families of the Four Hundred the year offers four debutants of more than passing notice—young bachelors just turned twenty-one. These are Jay Gould, Raymond Belmont, Hamilton Fish, third, and William Astor Drayton.

Of these the catch of the season decidedly is young Jay Gould, grandson of the great prince of finance of the same name and son of George Jay Gould, the present head of that multi-millionaire family. He is the prospective heir to one-seventh of his father's fortune, and as this latter is estimated to be about \$70,000,000, this would make young Jay's dot \$10,000,000, which will go far toward keeping the wolf from the door of a young couple going to housekeeping. Young Jay, besides all this prospective wealth, has also an international athletic record. He has challenged France once and England twice at court tennis, and in 1906 won the queen's cup and the championship of the world in that game.

His brother Kingdon is but a year older, or twenty-two. He is the prospective head of the house of Gould, and is said to already display some of the financial genius of his grandfather. His share of George Gould's fortune is also, estimated at \$10,000,000. He was named for his mother, who was Miss Edith Kingdon.

At these two enormously wealthy lads the Four Hundred's grande dames with marriageable daughters have been squint-

ing through their lorgnettes these several seasons past. No other American boys have been brought up more strictly, for their father, George Gould, is almost a fanatic on moral and physical discipline. First, he had a private tutor for them, and they said their lessons in a special school-room built for them at Georgetown, their Lakeview palace. They had to devote certain hours each day to gymnastics, and a \$75,000 polo ground was laid out for them on the grounds of Georgetown.

Their father, who never has drunk intoxicants, or smoked, has tried to bring them up under the same abstemiousness. Both of these young men have traveled extensively abroad, and both speak French and German fluently.

Young Raymond Belmont, mentioned second among the scions of multi-millionaire families to come of age this year, is one of the three children of August Belmont. Their mother, who was Miss Elizabeth H. Morgan, died eleven years ago, and young Raymond makes his home with his father in 34th street. He is the nephew of Perry Belmont, and bears the same relationship to the late Oliver H. P. Belmont, who, thirteen years ago, married Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Being heir to one-third of August Belmont's fortune, this young man is a catch who, in the immediate months



Richard Thornton Wilson.

to come, will cause many anxious flutters in the hearts of ambitious mammas. Hamilton Fish, third, the third mentioned of these debutants of the Four Hundred's multi-millionaire families, is the only son of Representative Hamilton Fish and the grandson of Hamilton Fish, first, who was Governor of New York and Secretary of State under President Grant. His mother, who was Miss Emily N. Mann, died a few years ago, leaving four daughters, besides young Hamilton.

William Astor Drayton, the remaining debutant of this category, is a direct descendant—great-great-grandson—of the founder of the Astor fortune, John Jacob the First. Young Drayton's mother was Charlotte Astor, the daughter of William Astor. She married first J. Coleman Drayton, this young man's father, about fifty years ago, and, second, George Ogilvy Haig, some seventeen years later.

There are six other bachelor scions of the Astor family. The wealthiest of these is John Jacob Astor V, the son of William Waldorf Astor and the heir to one-third of the latter's fortune, which would make his prospective dot about \$70,000,000.



Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

It is said that neither he nor his elder brother, Waldorf, has renounced American citizenship, and it has been predicted that this young John Jacob will follow young Waldorf's example and marry an American girl—for Waldorf's wife was one of the beautiful Langhorne sisters of Virginia. Young John Jacob is an officer in the King's Life Guards, the most aristocratic of the London regiments, and two years ago, while his troop was at swimming practice, he dived in and saved a trooper who, after being kicked senseless by a horse, had sunk in deep water.

Five other young bachelor great-great-grandsons of John Jacob Astor are the Wilson boys, the Jay boys and the young J. Roosevelt boys.



Kingdon Gould.

Thornton, are like the Gould boys, a year apart in age, being respectively twenty-four and twenty-three. They are the sons of the former Caroline Schermerhorn, who two years ago married Marshall Orme Wilson.

The Jay boys are also in their twenties. Their mother was Miss Emily Astor Kane, granddaughter of Dorothea Astor, who married Walter Langdon back in 1812. This Dorothea was the sixth and youngest child of the late John Jacob Astor, the founder of the fortune. Delancey Kane Jay was graduated from Harvard six years ago. His brother, Peter Augustus, entered the diplomatic service just after reaching his majority, and has since resided abroad, as secretary of our embassies at Paris, Constantinople and Tokio. He is now attached to the last named post. These brothers are direct descendants of our great patriot, John Jay, and through the latter's wife, Sarah Livingston, they claim lineal descent from the French king, Louis VI.

Their bachelor cousin, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., is not only the great-great-grandson of the first American Astor, but the cousin of Theodore Roosevelt. He is the son of the former Miss Helen Astor, who thirty-one years ago married J. Roosevelt Roosevelt. Young Roosevelt is a bachelor of thirty, and lives at the Knickerbocker club. His cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is not of the millionaire class, but nevertheless is rated among the eligible bachelors of the Four Hun-

dred, and his name alone will win him an heiress, if he is patient. His distinguished father, who was rated at a quarter million when he entered the White House, will doubtless live to be a millionaire if he lives out his three score and ten and continues to write at a dollar a word. Young Theodore, however, will not commence wife-hunting, probably, until he has gotten farther advanced in the carpet factory up at Hartford.

The Goelet family also boasts of an eligible bachelor—Robert Walton Goelet, who was graduated at Harvard seven years ago, and who now enters his eighth summer since his majority without having been caught in any of the matrimonial nets laid by turf-hunting mothers. He is the eldest of the two children of the late Robert Goelet, 2d, and grandson of Robert Goelet, 1st. He lives in the 5th avenue mansion of his widowed mother, who was Miss Henrietta Louise Warren.

There is also a young bachelor heir to a big part of the Havemeyer millions—Young Raymond, son of William Frederick Havemeyer, and great grandson of William Frederick Havemeyer, first, the banker. His mother was Miss Josephine Harmon. He is twenty-five, and has been out of Yale four years. In the other branch of the Havemeyer family—the descendants of Frederick Christian Havemeyer—the first is also a bachelor, young Horace, son of Henry O. Havemeyer, the sugar refiner, who died two years ago. He also lives with his wid-



Postmaster General Hitchcock.

owed mother, who was formerly Miss Louise Elder. There are two young bachelor Lorillards now past twenty-one. They are Pierre Lorillard, 3d, and Griswold Lorillard, both sons of Pierre Lorillard, Jr. Young Pierre, who is twenty-seven, was graduated at Harvard in 1904, and Griswold is twenty-four. This summer they will be in deep mourning for their mother, who died suddenly in Washington a few weeks ago. They have two bachelor cousins—also grandsons of the first Pierre Lorillard—William Kent, Jr., who is twenty-seven, and Peter Lorillard Kent, who will now commence the second summer of his freedom. William was graduated from Harvard five years ago in the same class with Pierre Lorillard, 3d. They are the sons of Emily Lorillard, who married William Kent. Their summer home is Chastellux, Tuxedo Park, which resort was founded by their grandfather, Pierre Lorillard.

All of the Vanderbilts and Rockefellers of marriageable age are married. The young men in these families marry early. Indeed, that is a characteristic of the multi-millionaire generally. Old bachelors are not to be found among them.

In official circles there is a bevy of bachelors who have brilliant social status to offer the women who can win them. In point of age the most eligible of these is Mr. Frank Harris Hitchcock, the Postmaster General. He is only forty-one, stands over six feet, is straight, slender, broad shouldered and athletic; a Harvard man, a student of the same fellows and a born master of men. The lady who might manage to get the matrimonial noose securely fixed about his neck would receive with Mrs. Taft at all White House levees and state entertainments, while her own home would be a gathering place for the very elite of officialdom.

The Supreme Court of the United States has also one bachelor member, Mr. Justice Brandeis.

Robert Walton Goelet, the youngest of these bachelors of the upper house is Senator Boone Penrose of Pennsylvania, who is forty-eight. He is descended from the Biddies of Philadelphia, where his relatives on both sides are of social prominence.

The remaining bachelor of the higher legislative body—one of those who have just taken their seats this spring—is Senator Burton of Ohio, the successor of Senator Foraker and the dispenser of Taft patronage in the Buckeye state. He is fifty-seven, and long ago given up by his friends as a confirmed and hopeless misogynist.

These bachelor statesmen are not of such tender years as the unmarried scions of the smart set, and few of them would be graceful pink-tea figures. However, they have to offer the matrimonial inducement of not being able to loaf about home much, day or evening. Moreover, their habits are now set and sufficiently well known for a circumspect lady to marry them without taking the proverbial grab-bag chance.

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Downfall of Sultan of Turkey Significant to Other Tyrants of Tradition

A CENTURY Ago the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia and the Khedive of Egypt Stood as the Supreme Representatives of Absolutism—But the Idea of Liberal Government Has Gone Forward So Irresistibly That Today the Khedive is a Virtual Vassal of Great Britain, the Sultan Has Been Hurlled From His Throne by the Revolt of His People, and the Advancing Discontent of the Persians Has Compelled the Shah to Yield Reforms.

UTOCRACY'S final doom is foreshadowed in the downfall of the sultan. When the principle of liberal government is able to storm such a citadel of absolutism as the castle of the ruler of Turkey, one of the great traditional despots of the world, there is no autocrat who has a right to feel comfortable on his throne.

The Shah of Persia, whose position has been for centuries analogous to that of the sultan, except that he has not caused such rivers of blood to flow, must in the present unsettled condition of affairs in his own country find plenty to give him food for reflection.

It has taken the people of the east thousands of years to learn. Their governments were old when the most venerable of modern nations were in swaddling clothes. An antiquated idea of government held progress in check, made the people little better than serfs, stifled progress and opened the way for untold crime and brutality.

Still loyal to the old idea, they submitted. The sultan, the shah, the khedive were ancient titles, so awesome that even to think of revolt was to commit a frightful crime, not only against the ruler of the nation, but against the gods of their faith.

The other nations of the world, excepting possibly China, know no parallel for the reverence in which the sultan and the shah were held by their peoples.

A Turkish father would have stood by and watched soldiers strike down his wife and children without daring even a word of protest if he thought the order came from the sultan. Superstition had so deeply bound their worship with the person of the ruler of the country that he really became one of the gods.

The forces that brought about the downfall of the sultan spoken of as the "Young Turks," were at the start only a handful of the population of the country. In fact the Turks themselves only stand in the proportion of about one to four of the entire population.

The young Turks were mostly students, and it is an eternal credit to the liberal governments of Europe and to the republic of the new world that they gained their ideas of a freer and better form of government, through association with Europeans, especially Englishmen and Americans.

These students worked quietly and skillfully. To their side their enthusiasm drew as many as were open-minded. The radical sultan worshippers they made no attempt to win over.

Recognizing from the first that the basis of the power of the autocrat rested on his control of the army they cleverly, yet legitimately, using no arguments that



The Khedive of Egypt.

were not true, sowed the seeds of discontent among the soldiers.

They showed that the rulers of other lands were not so inviolable as they seemed. That the soldier got fair wages, and when he retired was able to go home with his family and live in comparative comfort. This was a new thought for the soldier of the sultan, who did not know what the word pay meant, was kept in the service till he was useless for anything else, and when finally he was sent off he returned penniless to find his parents' farm hopelessly run down in the interim and himself forced to work in the field with the most primitive instruments to make the barest kind of a living.

He could of course confiscate the property of his Christian or Jewish neighbor, but this procedure had increased in peril, and was the signal for all kinds of expropriation in Europe, and, moreover, even though he did this, he would have to give so liberal a share to the official above him that little would remain for himself.

The officers were no better off. Gallant old heroes of the Russo-Turkish war often were known to pawn medals won in that conflict in order to get food for the children and wives.

The morale of the army was cleverly affected in this way by the unceasing efforts of the Young Turks, and their tyrant when he most needed them.

But even in this treachery, the sultan was no object for sympathy, since he himself had actually given orders by

which soldiers mutilated and killed officers who had become distasteful to the bloody ruler.

In their battle to dethrone despotism the worst foe the Young Turk had to deal with was the system of espionage which covered the whole country with the spies of the sultan. For a disrespectful word against the monarch his author was likely to be beheaded, his property confiscated, or if Abdul fell in a sullen mood, his life might pay the forfeit.

For this reason the Young Turk avoided having a recognized leader, for he soon would have paid the price with his life. Every Turk belonging to the order took oath on the Koran. There were taxes on the members to raise needed funds to carry on the work, the families of those who died in the fight were cared for by the organization, and penalties were imposed on the recreant.

It was a most amazing instance of working in the dark, of fighting craft with craft, and its success has shown most impressively what can be done in this line.

The example of Turkey has not been lost on the discontented of Persia. Here for a long while has been existing a condition somewhat similar to that of Turkey.

The shah stands in the same relation to Persia as the sultan does to Turkey. There is no law to limit his power. His spies overrun the country, he possesses absolute authority over the lives and property of his subjects. With a wave of the hand he can take any life in the realm, without exciting even a protest, that property he covets for his extrava-

gances is his merely by expressing the word.

But worse still this same absolute power has been delegated to the deputies of the shah, the governors and officers of the provinces and the districts. Oppression of the working classes under such a form of government is inevitable, for there is virtually no punishment for the greedy or tyrannical governor who seeks to grow rich on the sufferings of those beneath him. Nominally the acts of these officials are subject to revision, but as they make a proportionate return of their stailings to the throne they are immune from justice.

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WHAT TO TEACH A DAUGHTER—BY REV. MADISON C. PETERS.

WOMAN is not the inferior of man. There is no fair question of superiority or inferiority; it is foolish to raise it. In their own way, each is both inferior and superior; the inferiority is no cause for shame, the superiority no reason for glorying. They are unlike, each incomplete without the other, and it is in their unlikeness that their power over each other lies, and against every attempt to destroy or diminish that unlikeness the instinct of either sex will forever impose an insurmountable barrier, making every manly man recoil from a masculine woman, with a reputation equaled only by that which a sensible woman feels for an effeminate man.

Ruskin well sums up the controversy over the question of the equality of the sexes, thus: "We are foolish, in France they have a process of fattening poultry by thrusting food down the throats of the poor creatures, who, meanwhile, are fattened that they cannot escape or resist. Some methods of education resemble that."

But we are beginning to learn that education proceeds rather from within than from without; it means the development of powers and gifts of God already in

the child; to evolve, to develop, to educate an immortal intelligence, to fit a personal moral agent to do her or his duty in that state of life to which she or he may have been called.

We say to the young man: "Make the best of yourself; read, learn, think. Educate yourself by all means within your reach." Education helps to make a man, it takes him from the littleness of humanity and interests him in the great things of life.

But why is this not true of a woman as of a man? Why should she be taught that the uses of education are attained if she appears well in society and avoids those mistakes that betray ignorance? Why should manners be regarded as almost everything, and the substance of a cultivated, intellectual nature almost nothing?

Women, as a rule, think of education as a schooling that has to be endured until the age of eighteen or twenty-one, the object of which is to make them appear as well as others in their own circle, and therefore give them an equal chance of success in marrying well.

We say to the boy: "Make a man of yourself." Why not say to the girl: "Make a woman of yourself?"

Instead we say: "Learn to be ladylike; to enter a room in a stiff and awkward gait is a shame." It makes the cultivation of the mind wait on the prettiness of the body. It makes a woman's education less important than her manners, and the dancing master more indispensable than any teacher. It degrades womanhood. It teaches the young woman to respect herself for what she appears to be rather than for what she really is.



Every manly man recoils from a masculine woman."



All true reform must begin by educating woman to a better sense of what is due to herself, and, through her, to the world.

Mothers, I appeal to you, look beyond the drawing room of your friends, where your daughters are to be seen, and show them how to live. Look higher than to get them married off. Prepare them not merely to dazzle in the circle of fashion and gay society, seek to polish the exterior by what are called accomplishments, but give them also a solid substratum of intelligence, good sense and social virtue.

Let their memories be stored with facts. Teach them the use of the intellect in the way of deep reflection, sound judgment and accurate discrimination.

Cultivate everything that can add grace, elegance and ornament to the woman. But, above all, educate the woman so that she will be man's helpmate, and not simply his help-eat; his companion, and not his doll to be dressed, his toy to be played with, or his baby to be kept from crying with a sugar plum.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

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nor would marriage be a mercenary shift resorted to for support.

Our teachers frequently tell the chief obstacle to the girls themselves, but with their mothers. The education of our daughters is what it is because of the nobility of the newly rich or fashionable and fancifully educated mothers, who dip into a hundred books without understanding any; who have a smattering of three or four languages, but cannot express themselves with simplicity in their own; who have a great deal of knowledge, but have no industry to accomplish anything useful—too superficial to value solid work, too eager devotees of ambition to pay for other cloths than that which will meet the demands of the limited fooleries of fashion.

The average woman is not only kept in ignorance of all the details of house hold duties, by which the beginning of many a woman's married life is often not only mortifying and costly, but ludicrous.

In the home is embodied God's own trust, the hope of the church and the destiny of the republic.

To do with cheerful heart, courageous will, and with a holy devotion beautify and glorify the home which man's love and industry have made the noblest and brightest of the earth's side of paradise, is the grandest position beneath the sun for the woman, with educated mind and trained hand to occupy.

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